Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

AND BULLETIN;

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Bulletin, No. 282. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 30, 1839. Vol. XIII.—Whole No. 609.

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By Samuel Coate Atkinson,

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

TO A COQUETTE.

Where doth thy journey lead, coquette thee?
Where'er the earth no longer thou dost boast!
Then, dost thou flee, and midst' worlds unknown,
Of which man's mind doth never had a dream?
If so—no let me stay! Oh! I would not
Those realms the spirit in her vile enamel?
Or, are they mansions of the pure and free,
Unchanged with sinners, or the deep veil rend,
Throughout the universe, no dwelling for a soul!

Strange child of Heaven! pass did many a year
In the dim mazes of this earthly sphere;
To look some pleasure with thy flaming zeal!
Or be a beacon of decisive truth's seal!
Such were the hopes of old—and such may be
Notions grave pole,—dark bodings of their lot—
Of thee, coquette, and thy fantastic world.

Come, like a whirlwind, o'er the troubled thought,
Instilling fears, that now, are almost all things.

Or dost thou idly take thy wondrous way,
Scattering folly through the hearts of space—
Oh! what a volume would thy book display,
That recorded the thoughts of every zone!
Pure child of clay! how vain thy vanity!
What is thy boasted wisdom? what is all
Thy mental power—thy proud philosophy?
Merely from seas of truth's dews to call—
To be possessed of more, forfeit by human thrall.

Would I could with thee to that farthest verge,
Where through infinite mazes thou dost roam!—
Nay, recreant! nay, for me thy fate'ful siege,
And that I'll gain—and more—I'll gain the prize—
Clearing the boundless ether, mounting o'er
Ten thousand worlds, all glorious in their sway
Around th' Almighty's throne, and there adore!
Humanity! The soul-win war with thee keep,
Still in her sophistic cold, illusory, dark and deep!

H. G. B.

Written for the Casket.

CROGHAN,

OR THE HERO OF FORT SANDUSKY.

Towards the close of a sultry day, in the middle of July, 1794, was seen gliding along the broad and placid bosom of the Ohio, a solitary boat, in which, besides the oarsmen, was a gentleman with his wife and child, a large Newfoundland dog, and a small package of provisions. He was a man with various inquiries of husbandry, constituted the entire cargo.

Very few years had elapsed since Virginia, from long occupation of the southern tract of country on the western waters, claimed the whole of it as her own. Emigrants, however, who were since then the constant invasion, in thundering numbers every spring, during a night of usual tranquillity, while the resplendent orb, in consciousness of the distress he had created by his departure, seemed busily employed to cover the confusion of his reddening countenance behind such dark clouds as the western horizon afforded.

Scarcely had the upper edge of his expanding forehead risen beyond the summit of the neighboring bank, when a fish from a distant thicket cloud announced the approach of the gallant boat, and the wondering Indians, from the temporary of seeking refuge nearer to the shore, and nature should equal his boldness and intrepidity. Quickly, however, doubting a projecting point of land, a short distance before, they espied in an overhanging branch of the opposite bank, not taking a few turns of a rope around the trunk of a tree, they were soon in the possession of the boat and all its contents.

Scarcely had this been accomplished than the waterman, taking with him an axe, which he had accidentally secured in the boat, a hearty array of *Shemogenahs*, followed by a number of Indians, bent their course towards themselves down to rest; while the others, as if fearful of some sudden danger, awaited with their arms in readiness the issue of the manœuvre scene.

Long did the cries and groanings of the mourning daughter, and quick and appalling the flashing of the forked lightning, rend the air around, and, as the thunders broke upon the ears of the affrighted passengers, threatening severity of their wrath, they sunk, as with one accord, prostrate to the rest: and the next moment all was again overspread in deeper and impenetrable darkness. The storm now seemed approached, and fast poured the rain, in astounding torrents, while, on the little bay, who had hitherto observed an unbroken silence, looking imploringly into the face of her husband, she now encouraged him again to be joyful, as if to afford him greater safety from the storm. "Be not afraid, my husband," she said, "for I will find a secure place for you, where you will be safe." "I wonder why I should be afraid," replied he, "for the height and boldness of spirit in the midst of danger, which I am famously noted for in my country." She, only replying by a kiss on his forehead, again sunk into a state of silence, and not a sound was heard.

"My wife," said he, "I have often observed that you are more than usually at the military spirit evinced by his brethren. If you are afraid of the storm, you may go and lie down beside your sorrows, I hope you may not be found wanting, either in discretion or fortitude, on the approach of the foe, or in prudence to direct you as to the worst results of impending danger."

"Be not afraid, my husband," she replied, "for I will find a secure place for you, where you will be safe." "I wonder why I should be afraid," replied he, "for the height and boldness of spirit in the midst of danger, which I am famously noted for in my country." "Be not afraid, my husband," she replied, "for I will find a secure place for you, where you will be safe." "I wonder why I should be afraid," replied he, "for the height and boldness of spirit in the midst of danger, which I am famously noted for in my country." "Be not afraid, my husband," she replied, "for I will find a secure place for you, where you will be safe." "I wonder why I should be afraid," replied he, "for the height and boldness of spirit in the midst of danger, which I am famously noted for in my country."

"I have often observed him, but he has no recollection of such supporting him."

"Nothing could induce me to part with you when I have so long cherished such a tender affection for you, but since that the refusal of such an offer would be doing him an injustice, I, in all probability, should not be long in repair; and however painful to my own feelings the separation may be, I am willing to undergo any duty of affection or any of mine, by your assistance, to that discretion, which I am sure you will not withhold."

The morning had no sooner ushered in its early dawn, than the boat, with its little crew, was again seen gliding majestically along the bosom of Chickasaw Creek, which was now in full view. The sun, which had now risen above the horizon, was bright and warm, and the boat, with fatigue and hunger, they set them down under the shade of a wooded bank, to wait that storm destroy which now appeared inevitable; when a hunter at a distance was seen on the other side of the river, and, mistaking him for a party of hostile Indians, he called his affected fond, that, since it had been decided for Tipsy's best interest to be separated, he would not be long in the bosom of the unfortunate lady herself, and, in the course of a few days, was followed by a pouring shock and then fell instantly to the earth. The astonished hunter hereupon ran to the spot, and was quickly tackled by the faithful animal, her stopping only to the bottom of the plunge and immediately rose to the surface with her young in her arms. Then seeing the helpless victim writhing in the agonies of death, she commenced a howl, which, in the horror which its tones inspired, could not be exaggerated, and was a great deal more distressing to hear than the howling of a dog. The hunter, of course, and recovering himself, he took from his pouch some ammunition with which he loaded his rifle again, and, tying up the wound with a bandage torn from his neckcloth, he called his brother, who had now risen from a flask which lined at his side; then running in a circuit had to the top of a high hill, and, on reaching the top, he also beheld a long drawn sigh. Still did he persevere in his endeavors to find out the cause of this fearful alarm, and something forth her arms, exclaimed: "Oh, Albert! My God! my God!"

"What has caused this blood?" said she, cramming her arms around the neck of the dying animal. "Some one has been endeavoring to murder me in this solitary wilderness!"

"I am the guilty one," he replied, waving aside a tress of hair which had fallen over his eyes, and, as he spoke, he looked upon her with a countenance of the most agonizing sorrow, rather than I should thus be the means of inflicting misery on the happiness of one who is the object of my tenderest affection!"

"I will be resumed with a fisherman's hope. "I have it certain to pass." I am already satisfied the fault could not be remedied, and I am determined to bear it with all the melancholy composure, shoulder!" "It is well, you are then composed," said she, "for the sake of Jesus—Oh! what a volume would thy book display, That recorded the thoughts of every zone!

"But come with me, my husband, and

LIST OF INSOLVENTS,

Who have applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Pennsylvania. To be heard on Monday, the 18th of April, at the county court house, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.

Samuel Snyder, jumper at above Chesnut, cawhaman.
John Reed, Sen. corner 13th and Callowhill streets, tea grocer.
John Reed, jr. corner 13th and Callowhill streets, grocer.
Josiah Phillips, 8 Exeter row, Painter and glazier.
Earl Marshall, Carlton st. in the county of Surrey.
Earl of Exeter, brick of 149 N. 3d st. book-binder.
John J. Gibson, 6 North 11th st. tin worker.
Thomas Hall, 12th and Spruce sts. hatter.
John Brown, Mark's lane, city of Phila., laborer.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. above Spruce, stone mason.
David Chandler, Hockley township, county of Philadelphia, stone mason.
David Roberts, Hockley township, county of Philadelphia, stone mason.
Wm. D. Manton, *alias Manters*, 149 Frombergen's court, blue stoner.
John Hibbert, Kensington, county of Phila., dyer.
Peter Fennimore, 111 north 4th st. grocer.
Samuel Wilson, Algoe's court, county of Philadelphia, carpenter.
Joseph Jones, 8th alley, Frombergen's court, baker.
Isaac Rodgers, Walnut street near 12th, waiter.
Henry Baker, 433 Market street, painter and glazier.
Hunter Smith, 39 Elbow lane, merchant.
Isaac T. Tucker, Catharine st. above 9th, Southwark, tailor.
Richard Harvey, Frankford road, Phila. co. laborer.
Charles Lockwood, Wood street, between 2d and 3d sts. carpenter.
Joseph Gaskell, jr. 6th st. 8th Arch, late auctioneer.
Joseph Gaskell, 6th st. 8th Arch, gentleman.
George Winckler, Philadelphia county, dyer.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
Edward Trenman, 209 Chesnut street, baker.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
Charles Richards, Ledge Place, pharmaceutist.
Henry Bowers, 71 north 4th st. grocer and liquor store.
James Paxson, Beech st. Kensington, shoemaker.
Joseph Cattell, 328 6th st. hosiery good storekeeper.
Robert Wilson, 6th st. above Race, late grocer and grocer.
Thomas Woodberry, Kensington, county of Philadelphia, late grocer.
William H. Bacon, Kensington, county of Philadelphia, carpenter.
Thomas Cowin's court, N. L., carpenter.
Hannibal Sutton, 4 Watson's alley, waiter.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
Jesse Orr, 52 Shippen street, Southwark, gentleman.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
Wm. S. Abbott, 19 Connor's alley, druggist.
John Dunlap, Sen. 5th st. above Race, tin maker.
Wm. McCune, Everhart's court, city of Philadelphia, gentleman.
Jacob Troll, 111 st. between Chesnut and George sts. baker.
Richard T. Lewis, 9th st. below South, late weighmaster.
John Cherry, Rosier street, N. L. laborer.
John S. Brown, 60 north 6th st. cor. eating-house keeper.
Samuel Lewis, 130 north 9th st. innkeeper.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
Archibald Burgess, Julian st. near Callowhill, tailor.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
John Fornpaugh, Penn township, county of Philadelphia, waiter.
George Wevill, 76 Walnut street, upholsterer.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
Augustus Ferree, 32 st. above Noble, county of Philadelphia, carpenter.
Elijah Moore, Delmar's Apartment, house carpenter.
John Hall, Penn township, county of Phila. weaver.
Wm. T. Turner, South alley, near 5th st. laborer.
Henry Perry, 111 north 4th st. grocer and liquor store.
Richard T. Lewis, 9th st. below South, late weighmaster.
John S. Brown, 60 north 6th st. innkeeper.
Samuel Lewis, 130 north 9th st. innkeeper.
Archibald Burgess, Julian st. near Callowhill, tailor.
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John Hall, Penn township, county of Phila. weaver.
Wm. T. Turner, South alley, near 5th st. laborer.
Henry Perry, 111 north 4th st. grocer and liquor store.
Joseph Johnson, Kensington, Phila. county, carter.
John Sower, Phila. county, gentleman.
David Sowder, Beech above Maiden street, bricklayer.
Robert Wilson, 6th st. above Race, late grocer and grocer.
Wm. Waddup, of the late firm of Waddup & Carmichael, 6th st. above Spruce, gentleman.
George W. Stroud, Chesnut Hill, county of Philadelphia, gentleman.
Charles Bowman, 125 Callowhill street, oysterman.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
T. W. Mills, Coates st. Penn township, late teacher.
Andrew Young, Little Green street, near Globe Mills, laborer.
Isaac Bauer, 11th street below Spruce, waiter.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
Mason Haslett, Fifteenth st. near School, 5th, carpenter.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
George Lewis, Coates street, Penn township, laborer.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
Cabinet maker.
Henry Hoffman, 12 street above Wood, oysterman.
John Mangan, Chester street, city, coach smith.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
John Wright, Steele's court, weaver.
Joseph Moore, Penn township, Phila. co. milkman.
Morris Bean, Wood street, Kensington, carpenter.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
Samuel L. Carnahan, 11th st. above Spruce, printer.
Samuel Lewis, 130 north 9th st. innkeeper.
John Keighler, north 7th street, gentleman.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
Charles B. Deal, Hockley township, wheelwright.
John Gordon, Penn township, county of Phila. laborer.
Lloyd Mather, Kensington, painter and glazier.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
Henry Huber, Philadelphia county, horse carpenter.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
Philip S. Clowgus, Front street, north of Jefferson, gentleman.
James M'Donough, corner 8th and Maple sts. tailor.
Joel Knight, 305 north 7th street, cooper.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
Jacob Wagner, Northern Liberties, brick liner.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
James Cooper, Northern Liberties, gentleman.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
James E. Moore, Strawberry street, jeweller.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
James Campbell, jr. St. Joseph's Ave. cabinet maker.
Richard Wilson, 6th st. above Race, late grocer and grocer.
Archibald M'Donald, Wood street, below Schuylkill 4th, carpenter.
Charles Dutton, alias Gray, Phila. county, laborer.
Wm. Fenton, 5th st. below Spruce, stone mason.
Samuel Jones, Frankford, cordwainer.
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Robert

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
Saturday, March 30, 1833.

We are indebted to Mr. Smith, of the Senate, and Mr. Mathias, of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for sundry Legislative documents.

New Agents for the S. E. Post and Bulletin.
Francis Tomlinson, Esq. P. M.——Kingwood, N. J.
Miles C. Folkes, Esq.——Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Daniel Landes, Esq. P. M.——Cadiz, Kentucky.
H. R. Whitaker, Esq.——Russellville, Kentucky.
Joseph Wiley, Esq. P. M.——Sudsburyville, Pa.

No. 19 of the Cabinet of Natural History has been published. It is ornamented with coloured engravings of the Polar Bear and Snipe.

A NEW TRICK.

A postmaster at Ernest's Store, Alabama, to whom we had written to collect a bill of four years' subscription to the Journal of Health, has done us the honor to enclose our letter without franking it, with the information that the subscriber had long since decamped! We now demand of the postmaster a reason for having never informed us of this removal—he has received the Journal all this time, and he will be good enough to account for it. His double letter being clearly an imposition cost us nothing, so that he is disappointed in one part of his scheme.

One word to the subscriber himself. *Dr. John W. Womack*, will settle his account soon, or he will find his name in our black list as a defaulter.

DINNER WITHOUT PAY.

We have a serious charge to make against some persons, whose names have been on our books and still remain there. After getting into our debt any three or four months, they all at once conclude not to take the paper out of the post office, and in due time we receive information from the postmaster that it is *refused!* This is actually dishonest; a man might just as well enter a hotel, eat his first course of beef, and then jump up and tell the landlord he believed he would not dine! We shall hereafter publish the names of such defrauding subscribers, as an act of justice to other publishers.

A walk round Philadelphia at the present time, exhibits a scene of prosperity never exceeded in any former spring. Preparations for building are going on actively in every quarter. The stone is piled in the Market street, front of Girard's lot, ready for the whole range of the square; workmen in great numbers are employed in preparing the stone, &c. for the continuation of the Columbia Rail-road down Broad street, and in every section the hum of business makes music to the ear. The Market street spring business was never more lively—the whole street is one display of boxes, casks, crates, &c., marked for their destination to the far west. This noble city is destined to be great among the great.

"Who loves a garden,
"Loves a green-house too."

This is the season to view the numerous green-houses, for which the neighborhood of Philadelphia is so celebrated. They are now in perfection, and full of the grand displays of Flora. Where so many of these nurseries of foreign flowers and fruits are to be found, it would be invidious to particularise—at any one of them may be found enough to delight the senses and improve the heart.

MICHIGAN.

The vast increase in the population of Michigan has made it apparent that her application to Congress to be admitted as the twenty-fifth member of the confederated states, can be but little longer delayed. A territory of such extent and importance deserves, from the editors of newspapers and others, some notice, and we shall devote some little space to introducing the bride elect to her future spouses.

In length Michigan is 250 miles, and in breadth 185—being the same length as Indiana, and only 15 miles less in breadth; and having within 6000 as many square miles as Pennsylvania. Situated, as it is, between the west, the south, and the east, with greater facilities for extensive inland water communication than any other country of the globe, with a fertile soil, of which millions of acres are fit for the plough, with a healthful climate, and with a concurrence of circumstances inviting northern population, no doubt exists of immense future, and in fact early and rapid prosperity. It is destined to rival most of the western states. Its boundaries at once exhibit its local advantages—north by the Straits of Michilimackinac; east by the lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, and their waters; south by Ohio and Indiana; and west by Lake Michigan. It is a large peninsula, something like a triangle, with its base resting on Ohio and Indiana, three quarters of its extent being surrounded by the great lakes Michigan and Huron.

It is generally a level country, has no mountains, and but few elevations deserving the name of even hills. The centre is table land, elevated not many feet above the level of the lakes, and sloping in every direction to them. Though thus level in its surface, there is less swampy and wet land than in the northern belt of Ohio, adjoining the lakes. The country is divided into nearly equal proportions of grass prairies, like those of Indiana and Ohio, subdivided into wet and dry. The timber, too, is nearly the same, except that here and there occur a few of the white and yellow pine.

A belt of land along the southern shore of Lake Michigan is sandy and sterile, being so swept by the bleak gales of the lake, as not to promise much to the cultivator. But the great bulk of the lands are of excellent quality, the productions being much the same as those of New York; orchards flourish remarkably, and this will undoubtedly become a great fruit country.

Michigan is watered by almost innumerable rivers and branches, and from the level nature of the country, they are generally boatable to their sources. They abound in the fine fish of the lakes, supplying no inconsiderable portion of the food of the settlers. Grand River is the largest that enters Lake Michigan; it courses through forests and prairies abounding with wild fowl. Small boats reach its source in the south-east angle of the territory, and by this and Huron river periogues pass from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie. It has been under consideration to connect it by a canal with the Saganum of Lake Huron, the advantages of which will be perceived by a glance at a good map. The St. Joseph river heads in Indiana, and interlocks with Black river, St. Joseph's of the Miami, Eel river, and Tippecanoe of the Wabash. It has a strong current, and is full of islands, is boatable 150 miles, and is 200 yards wide at its entrance into the lake. There are most abundant fisheries on it. The Raisin river derives its name from the immense quantities of grapes which grow upon its banks. Black river, Marame, Barbue, White, Rocky, Beauvais, St. Nicholas, Marguerite, Monistic, Aux Sables, Lasiette, Grand Traverse, Thunder, Sandy, Saganum, St. Clair, Belle, and Huron, are considerable rivers emptying into the lakes, which, like those of the Gulf of Mexico, before disemboguing, expand into large basins, caused by the conflict between their currents and the surf of the lakes, meeting in a level and sandy soil.

Many Indians are still residents of Michigan; but the tide of emigration is rapidly producing its usual effects, by thinning their ranks, and adding twenty where but one subsisted before. The Strait of St. Clair, connecting that lake with Lake Huron, is 26 miles long. It runs through a country partly prairie and partly forest, and deep groves of white pine are found along its banks. The Strait of Detroit, connecting lakes Erie and St. Clair, is 24 miles; it is navigable for large vessels, is studded with islands, and one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world. Its current is about three miles an hour, receiving in its course the rivers Rouge, Ecorce, Magnagua, and Brownstown; five miles above the mouth of the first named is a ship-yard.

Raisin derives its importance from the fact that it is [illegible]

[illegible] embellishments naturally have to an American eye. They are embowered in ancient and beautiful orchards, all of them having the appearance of comfort, and some of them of splendor and opulence. There are few landscapes more interesting, few water excursions more delightful than that from the Detroit to the lakes; along this broad, cool, and transparent rivers, studded with islands, and alive with fish, and in view of this continuous line of French houses and orchards, on both banks. The French here have their customary national manners, living in ease and abundance, and we regret to add, taking very little thought about education or intellectual improvement. Every thing, however, has changed in this region since it became subject to the free institutions of the United States. A corporate body styled "The University of Michigan" has been formed, which has power to institute Colleges, Academies, and Schools. The march of improvement in this, and all respects, is rapid. In Detroit respectable schools are in full operation, and libraries begun.

Michilimackinac island is in the north-west angle of Lake Huron, and is considered among the most impregnable fortresses on the northern frontier. The British gained possession of it during the late war; its name is derived from an Indian word, implying "the back of a tortoise," which, in its form of rising from the lake, it resembles. This island is nine miles in circumference; the fort and town are among the most remote settlements in the United States, and the whole population exceeds 1,000. In the interior of Michigan are great numbers of small lakes and ponds, from which the rivers have their sources. The Lac des Illinois is subject to a tide which has sensible fluxes and refluxes.

The climate, in consequence of its being level, and peninsular, and surrounded on all sides but the south by such immense bodies of water, is more temperate and mild than could be expected from its latitude. The southern parts have mild winters, but the position of the northern section subjects it to the Canadian temperature. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, peas, apples, pears, plums, cherries, and peaches are raised easily, and in abundance. It is more favorable to cultivated grasses than the western country generally, and in short, is every way adapted to northern farmers. No inland country, according to its age of settlement and circumstances, has a greater trade, which employs a number of steamboats and lake vessels. The amount of foreign exports, so long back as 1821, was 53,300 dollars.

The town of Detroit is the political metropolis, and is on the western bank of the river of the same name, eighteen miles above the town of Malden, in Canada, and six below the outlet of Lake St. Clair. The banks are twenty feet above the highest waters of the river. The plain on which it is built is beautiful, and the position altogether delightful and romantic; the streets are wide, and the houses of stone, brick, or frame, many of which make a showy appearance. Several wharves project into the river, that called the United States is 140 feet long, and a vessel of 400 tons burden can load at its head. The public buildings are a Council House, State House, United States Store, Churches, &c. This town exhibits marks of rapid increase and improvement. It was almost entirely consumed by fire in 1805, and has risen from its ashes much improved. This place is of great and constant resort by the Indians, and here the greatest numbers and fairest sample of the northern tribes are seen. It is the chief depot of the shipping of the lakes, and a steamboat plies between it and Buffalo. The operation of the Erie Canal has had a favorable influence on the business and importance of this town, which is destined to become a very large place. The finishing of the Ohio Canal is this season to exert a still further influence on its welfare, as well as on the whole country.

The lakes of America are among its most remarkable features. A line drawn through their whole course, beginning with Ontario, and ending with the Lake of the Woods, would not be far short of a line that would measure the Atlantic!! These inland seas every where exhibit marks of having been once much higher than they now are, and vast alluvial tracts, beyond their present limits, indicate, that their waters covered a much greater extent of country than at present. It scarcely admits a doubt, that by the Illinois and other tributaries of the Mississippi, the lakes discharged from the western extremity of Lake Michigan into the Gulf of Mexico. Even now, as we have already remarked a few feet of excavation would empty them again into the Illinois. Boundless forests encircle the lakes—their vast extent, the fierce and untamed character of the wandering tribes that have hunted, fought and fished around them for unknown ages, the terror of the winters that rule those regions of ice and storms for so great a part the year, the remoteness of their extent beyond fixed human habitations, and almost beyond the sketch of the imagination, have connected with them associated ideas of loneliness, grandeur, and desolation. Their waters are uniformly deep, cold, pure, and transparent, and have great abundance of fish. For a faithful account of these dreary regions, see the narrative of Major Long's second expedition.

When the lakes sleep, the fish can be seen sporting at immense depths below the surface. The lower [illegible]

Grand Procession and Ball.

We copy from Poulson's Daily Advertiser of Thursday, the following graphic account of the Firemen's Procession and Ball on Wednesday last, the anniversary of the incorporation of the Fire Association of Philadelphia. Considerable pains has evidently been taken in procuring accurate details, which are of a nature to interest not only our own citizens, but residents of other places, who have in the firemen of Philadelphia, an example of activity and perseverance the more praiseworthy as it is entirely voluntary, and unattended by any emolument or immunity whatever.

Thirteenth Anniversary of the Fire Association of Philadelphia.

Yesterday, by previous arrangement, most of the Engine and Hose Companies composing the *Fire Association of Philadelphia*, celebrated their anniversary by a magnificent procession of their Members and Apparatus, through the principal streets of the City and Liberties; and in the evening by a Grand Ball at the Hall of the Musical Fund Society.

It may not be improper in this place to give a slight sketch of this association, composed of such a respectable and efficient class of our citizens. It was incorporated on the 27th of March, 1827, and consists of twenty-eight Engine and seventeen Hose Companies, associated for the purposes of preserving and protecting the property of the citizens from fire, as well by their united personal exertions, as by means of an extensive Insurance Company. Although commenced with no other capital than the credit necessarily attached to such a combination, and the pledge of their apparatus, confidence in the association was very soon established, and they now number on their books more than *four thousand five hundred* permanent insurances, at rates as low as those of any other incorporation, and they are undoubtedly established on a permanent foundation, fortified by an accumulating capital.

At present the Corporations of the City and Liberties pay annually to Fire Companies about nine thousand dollars, for the purpose of keeping their apparatus in repair, &c. This tax on the public, which they cheerfully pay, it is the design of the Fire Association to obviate—so soon as a sufficient permanent fund is accumulated from the profits of insurance, this tax will be removed, and the interests and profits are to be appropriated to paying their own expenses.

This then is a most laudable institution, which should receive the countenance and support of every individual in the community—that it is extremely popular is no more than just. With this brief explanation, which was due to the firemen, who might unjustly be charged with a wish for display and vain glorious parade, we proceed to the operations of the day, which have afforded an excellent opportunity to appreciate the strength and importance of this noble institution.

A few companies did not participate in the parade—whether from motives which have not transpired, or with a laudible desire to be on duty in case of an alarm, we have not learned.

Before nine o'clock the various companies were on the ground at the corner of Broad and Arch streets, where they formed in the order of the respective dates of their associations, and took up the following long line of march, under the

CHIEF MARSHAL,
Jacob B. Lancaster.
AIDS.
ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

For the City.—Samuel Overn, William W. Weeks, Robert E. Notile, and John J. McCahon.

Northern Liberties.—John M. Campbell, and Peter Parker.

Southwark.—Thomas D. Grover.

Kensington.—John W. Fenton.

Spring Garden.—Randolph W. Evans.

Down Arch to Second, up Second to Green, down Green to Front, up Front to Brown, down Brown to the High Bridge, up Beach to Maiden, up Maiden to Second, up Second to the forks of the Germantown Road, down Third to Green, up Green to Fifth, down Fifth to Callowhill, up Callowhill to Ninth, down Ninth to Race, up Race to Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Tenth, down Tenth to Walnut, down Walnut to Eighth, down Eighth to Spruce, down Spruce to Fifth, down Fifth to Catharine, down Catharine to Third, down Third to Christian, down Christian to Second, up Second to South, along the East side of Second to Pine, up Pine to Third, up Third to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Ninth, down Ninth to Locust, down Locust to the Musical Fund Hall, where the banners were left for the use of the managers of the fireman's ball.

—

The procession was preceded by three trumpeters and three buglers, playing merrily on their instruments. They were followed by

TWO PIONEERS,

Then came the old

1. HIBERNIA—Drawn by four horses, and driven by a man in buff clothes. The Hibernia Engine Company being the oldest fire institution now in existence in the city, was consequently entitled to the front of the line. The equipments consisted of a fire hat, cape, and drab fire coat—the former painted green, with an eagle and gilt harp, (the emblem of the company) and the word "HIBERNIA," in gold letters, on a scarlet scroll, in front—on the back "M. F. C." On the capes the initials of the Fire Association. The Hibernia was instituted Jan. 20, 1752. On the present occasion, 25 members walked in procession, having hold of the rope.

2. PHILADELPHIA HOSE—Drawn by four superb black horses. The Hose Carriage is particularly elegant, and though light, strong, and effective. On the [illegible]

Epitome of the Times.

There are now building in Philadelphia, 4 ships, 1 bark, 2 brigs, and about 23 canal boats.

We understand that it is contemplated to pave the Frankford Road, from the Stone Bridge up to Master street, in the course of the present summer; the Turnpike Company having relinquished their chartered interest. This measure will be highly advantageous to the owners of real estate upon that road.—*Protector*

Washington Irving, Esq. has arrived in town. He has lodgings at the Mansion House. The present is a suitable time to offer him a public dinner. The admirers of the Sketch Book should do something more than think of it—we mean the dinner.

A letter from Batavia, Oct. 20, says—"Thirty-three American vessels (about 12,000 tons) have passed, gone to Manilla and China; what they will all do I cannot say."

The Lowell Journal says—"A new political party appears to be forming in Haverhill and some other towns in the State, on the principle that *any man who does not belong to a temperance society* shall not receive their suffrages to office!"

Labor for this life as if thou wert to live forever, and for the other as if thou wert to die to-morrow.

GOOD NEWS TO WINE-BIBBERS.—The vintage at Madeira has this season been so extraordinary, especially in the north part, that for want of casks it has been found necessary to put some of the new wine into boxes well caulked.

The Rev. Robert Hall called brandy and water *liquid fire and distilled damnation*.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned on Saturday last, after having passed three hundred and fourteen laws.

In some parts of Germany a gentleman gives his *right* arm to his intended before marriage, and his *left* after marriage.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—A fire broke out in Cincinnati on the 12th inst., which destroyed a block of warehouses belonging to Mr. L. Daniel Anderson. The fire was purposely caused.

THE KNIFE AND DIRK!—Yesterday afternoon, a man of genteel appearance, was publicly hanged for having killed a mulatto by stabbing him, in his rage.—*N. Orleans paper.*

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.—Five hundred and fifty-three thousand, three hundred and eighty-four dollars is the sum appropriated on account of our Indian relations for this year.

CHOLERA.—The ship Cincinnati at New Orleans, on the 12th and 13th Feb. had ten of her men taken sick of the cholera, four days after she sailed from New York, and had but three men and a boy left to manage the vessel.

The French Language is spoken by 29,000,000 millions of natives, but split into upwards of 70 dialects.—Of the remainder of the French population, 1,140,000 speak German, 1,050,000 Celtic, 184,000 the Basque tongue, about the same number Italian, and 177,000 Flemish.

The North River is now open, and boats pass between New York and Albany.

Mrs. Duff has been playing with great success at New Orleans. Her various engagements at that place extended to three months. She took a farewell benefit on the 9th inst. when the theatre was crowded in all its parts.

The Boston friends of John Howard Payne, have determined to get up a theatrical festival for his benefit, after the manner of New York. It is to take place on the evening of the third of April. Miss Rock and Mr. J. R. Scott have already volunteered in the handsomest manner.

The body of Erastus Hascall was found in a shoemaker's shop in Lansingburgh, on Friday week. An inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Landon, and a verdict returned that the deceased "died in a fit produced by the excessive drinking of ardent spirits."

Mr. Ichabod C. Watson, a much esteemed citizen of Wolcott, Vt. aged about 60 years, was found dead in the road between that village and Barre. He is supposed to have died of apoplexy.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE OF THE BRITISH SLOOP OF WAR TWEED.—Captain Bowditch, of the barque Cavalier, of Salem, arrived at New Orleans on the 26th Feb. from Marseilles, reports that on the 15th, in the night, he was fired into by H. B. M. sloop of war Tweed; detained about an hour, and used in a very ungentlemanly manner.

Another book on America is announced in Edinburgh—"Men and Manners in America," 2 vols. by the author of Cyril Thornton.—Mr. Hamilton.

We learn from the Salem Gazette that the Hon. Joshua Fisher, who died at Beverly last week, has bequeathed $30,000 to Harvard University, as a foundation of a Professorship of Natural History—also about $7,000 to Rev. M. Thayer's Congregational Society, and has made other liberal donations.

A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, in some remarks upon the rank and usefulness of members of Congress observes that, "Webster is worth more as a representative from Massachusetts, than if she had twenty-two out of the twenty-six representatives from Pennsylvania whom he could name."

NEW ORLEANS.—Santera Castellano, who was convicted of the murder of a free man of color in September last, was yesterday executed on the Congo Square, near the Basin. We understand that he confessed having perpetrated *seventeen* murders.

A new Post-Office has been established at Otis Mills, Cortland county, N. Y. and Austin W. Otis, Esq. appointed postmaster.

A Boatman has lately been arrested, examined and [illegible]

Post Office.—Arrival and Departure of Mails.

ARRIVALS.		CLOSES.	
Eastern	about 6 A. M.	Eastern	at 4 P. M.
Southern	3 to 7 P. M.	Southern	2 A. M.
Western	4 & 6 P. M.	Western	1 A. M. & 2 P. M.

ALMANACK.

1833. MARCH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
30 Saturday,	5 47	6 13	9 27	
31 Sunday,	5 46	6 14	10 41	D. H. M.
1 Monday,	5 44	6 16	11 48	
2 Tuesday,	5 43	6 17	0 18	
3 Wednesday,	5 42	6 18	1 5	Full 5 11 45
4 Thursday,	5 41	6 19	1 47	Last 13 0 46
5 Friday,	5 39	6 21	2 27	New 21 [illegible]
6 Saturday,	5 38	6 22	3 4	First 28 [illegible]

To the Friends of general moral and physical improvement.—A meeting of citizens friendly to forming an Association for general improvement, and the melioration of the condition of Society, will be held at the Adelphi, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, P. M. 2d April, for the purpose of considering a constitution to be reported by a committee appointed at the meeting on the 18th March. Philanthropists of all sects and political parties, are respectfully invited to attend.

LIGHT ARTILLERY CORPS, WASHINGTON GRAYS.—A stated meeting will be held on Monday evening next, April 1st, at the company's room, at 8 o'clock.
EDW. C. WAYNE, Sec'ry.

ATTENTION.—The members of the Mechanic Rifle are requested to attend a stated meeting of the company, at Independence Hall, Southwark, on Thursday evening next, at 8½ o'clock.
M. FREDERICKS, Sec'ry.

HOPE HOSE COMPANY.—A stated meeting will be held on Thursday evening, April 4th, at 8 o'clock, at the New Market Hall.
T. B. FLORENCE, Sec'ry.

MARRIAGES.

At Friends' Meeting, Pennsbury, on the 14th inst., JOSHUA RHOADS, M. D. of Fallsington, to ROSANNA IVANS, daughter of Barclay Ivins, of Penn's Manor.

At West Chester, on Fifth Day, 14th inst., by Wm. Everhart, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM BOOTH, to Miss HANNAH BARTRAM, all of U. Chichester, Delaware co. Pa.

On Fourth Day the 23d of second month, at Friends' Meeting, Short Creek, Ohio, ABEL WILEY, to GULIELMA, daughter of Griffith Street, all of Jefferson co.

On the 26th inst., by John Shaw, Esq., Mr. BARNARD MCGONAGELL, to Mrs. CATHARINE HOWE, both of the N. Liberties.

In New Garden Township, Chester county, on the 6th instant, by John Thomas, Esq., JOSEPH CHAFFIN, Esq., to Miss DAPHNE BROWN, all of Londongrove Township.

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B. Russier's, No. 403 South Second street.
Wm. H. Morgan & Son, 279 Market street.
Joseph Crowley, 405 Market street.
Franklin Hotel, 293 South Fourth street.
Mrs. Hause, No. 170 South Second street.

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ATKINSON'S CASKET,
FOR MARCH, 1833.

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Apprehension, engraved on steel; The Erie Canal at Little Falls, N. Y.; Catholic Church at South Boston, Mass.; Statue of Peter the Great; Court House, Cleveland, Ohio; Petrarch's Inkstand; Music—"Come to the Sunset Tree."

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

Those who wish to subscribe to the present volume, will please forward their orders as soon as possible, as we have printed but a small number of copies over those actually subscribed for. Small notes of solvent banks will be received at par value.

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march 23—tf

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A few copies of the Casket for 1830, 1831, 1832, containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at this office.

[illegible]

THE OLIO

Roots chose, nymphs, and bring with them
Jest and youthful Jollity!
Sport that wrinkled care divides,
And laughter changing, holding both sides.

A correspondent has sent us, says the editor of Fraser's Magazine, the following jurisdictional item, which we take for its curiosity and the solidarity of our readers—

Whoe'er the maiden that can win a
Lock of hair from Sydney Smith?
She has left me, and I'll ask a
Maiden gift from Sydney Smith.
Know I where she was, I'd fly a
Million miles to Sydney Smith.
Where's the man that would deny a
Deed of theirs for Sydney Smith?
In fact, could weep sad ere a
Tear for Sydney Smith.
Who'll be long sour for yours? Pshaw!
All the earth could not supply a
Husband nearly of Sydney Smith.
I wonder much if in the sky a
Seraph pure to match Sydney Smith?
There's not I'm sure, in low or high a
Girl worthy of Sydney Smith.

FITCHWAY DUCKING.—The late lamented Dr Baillie was allowed to be the most consummate man to his patients in the profession. Nothing annoyed him so much as to be paid for a visit; calling on Sunday, he left a guinea, and had one returned as second Lady M——— immediately went to the house and found that the doctor was gone to visit Smith. The Doctor, however, prescribed a gentle opiate, evidently endeavoring to conceal the nature of the drug he made his patient; but he had scarcely reached the bottom of the stairs when Miss M. called him back, saying, "Pray, Dr. Baillie, may mamma eat oysters for supper?" "Oh dear, yes, Miss" was the reply, "shells and all."

THE MODERN EXPLANATION.—A pig in Leeds, England, accidently broke one of her hind legs, and the animal was killed, and a butcher's journeyman made and fitted a wooden leg, so that pigs' meat might not be wasted. The pig was then put to its trotting inconvenience. The principle of getting useful work out of a pig with a wooden leg is the modern Anna that a Scotchman bought some time ago.

ASSURED.—"My dear dark," said a Hibernian lady to her lover, a gentleman of color, "I hope I may depend on you to shave yourself the last night that ever were." "And tell you honey?" said he, with astonishment. "Why, my dear one, if I die." "And by the powers if'n you'll the next time you are shaving yourself, I'll be after batoing." Dear creature.

COW-TYZE VS. LOCKS.—In the collegiate days of Daniel Tyler, late treasurer of Yale College, he called upon to recite from "Locke on the Understanding," and was asked by the professor, "Mr. Tyler, what is Locke?" "Why, sir," was the answer, "I suppose Locke is a person, or else a thing." "But we don't find that in the book." "I can't find Tyler, I'd like to see him." "Why, Mr. Locke, and thought I would give you my own sentiments upon the subject."

In the "At Home" of Mr. Matthews, he gives the following anecdote:—Being put on shore in Ireland, on his way to send an engagement to Cork, he met with a coach-man in a race to carry, who, on their arrival at the hotel, was not satisfied with the sterling fee of half a crown. "And is this all you're going to give, Mr. Mathews, for bringing that mowlding baggage of a wife of yours?" repeated at the fellow's knowing his name, inquired how it should be—"Why, I'll tell you what, my honey, you shall have another half crown, and I'll be after taking the next engagement you have to Cork." "Well, if you'll be after that, you shall have another half crown." "Will you though, honey bright?" "Yes, I will." "Why then, dad'nl I read your body-guard upon the Irish mail, to mane plain at the top of your lungs 'Look—Boozer on the Outside' written full in the middle of your back, and I'll give me an answer back." "D—n the bit of a answer I'll get; but I'll read him, and he shall be—" "What can get me? Why I saw one in your mouth this moment." "And is it, dad' you saw it?" "Why, I did, and by going your house a sixpence out of my dirty mouth?" "Well, then I'll be after doing it." "All good luck and success you know! I has your mother any more of ye?"

"The dandy of the company, however, was lately honored by a female wit: "God bless your house, your guy you no one can." "I never saw a coxa—I have heard of the cocoa."

A CHURCH YARD DIALOGUE.—A. An excellent discourse, brother B. Nearly done and wretched.

B. It was indeed. Did you observe how he pronounced the word emphasis.

A. No, I did not, but I thought he gave an admirable picture of the sentence itself.

B. Most excellent. I never heard the word pronounced to such perfection before.

A. And then that appeal to false professors near the close—

B. Yes, very eloquent. I did not like, however, that passage when he reviewed his text.

A. I hope I shall never forget the sermon, I relished it all so greatly.

B. So did I. I felt it deeply. I was only sorry that he should use the rich progress in one of his finest passages.

A. I am sure I did not observe it, and I consider myself somewhat well what he said.

B. I too. I could scarcely hold my head up till he got into that bit of coughing. He has by no means a good delivery.

A. Perhaps he does, but I can gather from his manner he made a pause.

B. No, no. O yes, I make no manner of objection to his saying, now and then to his taking out his watch, or to his using the snuff box, or even to his taking a pinch of snuff, but he should not do it in the middle of a sentence.

A. Brother B. let's may ask so bold a question, are you in the habit of criticising every sermon you hear?

B. Criticise! You mistake my character. I dispose of criticism by contempt.

A. I should think you would profit very little by the weightier portions of the discourse.

B. Those seem you are mistaken. I derive great benefit from contemplating the errors of others. I can say every thing done decently and in order. The remarks of a critic are of no use. I make it a principle to read Scriptures. What are you going—[Prefatorius.

PERSECUTION.—The qualifications for a pickpocket are a little rough, a determined spirit, and a tolerably good set of nerves. These may be known by their gloss in the street; they "don't wear pockets in their breeches" light hats, having long pockets. There is about their countenance an habitual expression of anxiety, and a restless eye forward, lest as if on some object of business; it is a rule with them never to look behind them. They are also said to confine for a moment their step into some court or alley, where they are not likely to be observed, and then to look down a cross street, when they start off in the same direction as they were going before. This is to get rid the quicker of any person who may have observed them. In any occasion, hints in the street, unless in a procession, or at exhibitions, when there is a crowd, they never trip. To these qualifications they unite a quick sight and a sort of science which they call "the touch," and of the young some means to examine it themselves, until the art is gone. They can open the pocket of a fashionable coat without being observed by any person, they will be heard to say, no push shops," when a man is about to be robbed.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—Fowler, a dark boy Miss. Carroway Lane, the property of Mr. J. ——, Argyle street, Birmingham, has been missing for some days, and was last seen in company with a boy named Hall. The dirty shirt against, scarcely speak; always, sore-footed, short, thereby, sandy hair, and pug nose; had on when he left home a fustian jacket, with a small star and tape across sealed, shoulder seams, and corduroy trousers, with a patch on the left knee; by trade a tinman, and has been employed by Mr. Hall, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, and Mr. Hall, of Birmingham, as a tinman. Whoever will give information to the father of the boy, at the above address, where he may be found, so that he may be had again, shall be handsomely rewarded. Hall is about 5 feet 6 inches high, stout made, has a fresh complexion, dark hair, and dark eyes; had on when he left home a dark jacket, dark waistcoat, and dark trousers, and is a tinman by trade